

ral flounces, &c. of these, shorter women, a moderate one, but as long as can be conveniently worn, with the flounces, &c. as low as possible.

Tight shoes always make the feet look large, and the ankles peculiarly clumsy. Having spoken of the forms of dress, let us consider its colors. There is certainly nothing which contributes more to the appearance of an elegant female, than the taste displayed in the choice of the colors of her dress. With taste in dress, we readily associate the idea of a cultivated mind.

In the composition of colors for dress, there ought to be one predominant color, to which the rest should be subordinate. As painters permit not two conspicuous lights to shine, with most advantage in the same design.

So in dress, one half of the body should never be distinguished by one color, and the other by another. Whatever divides the attention, diminishes the beauty of the object; and though each part, taken separately, may appear beautiful, yet, as a whole, the effect is destroyed.

Where each particular limb differently colored, the effect would be ridiculous. "It is in this way," observes Mr. Addison, "that mountebanks are dressed; and it never fails to excite the mirth and ridicule of the common people."

The subordinate colors should bear a certain relation to the predominant one; and they should be in harmony with each other.

Predominant colors are best relieved by contrast; but the contrast should not be so strong as to equal the color it is intended to relieve, for it then becomes opposition, which should always be avoided. Contrast, skillfully managed, gives force and lustre to the color relieved, while opposition destroys its effect.

The choice of the predominant color will be indicated chiefly by the complexion of the wearer.

When it is the defect of a face to contain too much yellow, then yellow around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the red and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much red, then red around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the yellow and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much blue, then blue around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the yellow and red to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much yellow and red, then orange is to be used.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much red and blue, then purple is to be used.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much blue and yellow, then green is to be used.

The reason why dark faces are best affected by darker colors, is evidently because they tend to render the complexion fairer; and the reason why fair faces do not require dark colors, is because the opposition would be too strong.

It may be supposed, that dark yellow would by contrast act best on a fair ruddy face having a yellow tint; but a little consideration will show, that while the yellow in the dark yellow tends to overcome the yellow in the countenance, the black in the dark yellow tends oppositely not only to whiten the face, but to bring up the yellow by contrast, thus having a mixed and opposite effect.

All the white race are distinguished by a sanguine hue—the Negro has none. Hence the compatibility of white, and the incompatibility of black, with the ruddy face, is indicated. Indeed it cannot be otherwise; red may appear on white; it cannot on black. Black accordingly is never a suitable costume where there is red in the face; and the less so, the stronger the red.

On this subject there is a difference in the sexes. Black is less objectionable for a dark and ruddy, than for a fair and ruddy complexion in the male; but it is more objectionable for a dark and ruddy, than for a fair and ruddy complexion in the female.

We may now consider the texture of dress. Fineness and thinness are of course generally preferable to their reverse.

Their roughness or smoothness admits of some observation. In general, fine surfaces which are somewhat rough, form a good contrast with the smoothness of the skin, as in velvet, crape lace, &c.

The opacity or transparency of materials also deserves consideration. With regard to the figure in general, an opaque dress is better suited to an en-bon-point figure; and a transparent dress to a thin one. With regard to the face in particular, transparency of the dress which comes in contact with the face is in general preferable. Rough and transparent crape has a better effect upon it than smooth and opaque cambric.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.
From late English papers received at New-York.

The Packet Ship Corinthian, Capt. Davis, has arrived at New York bringing London dates of Nov. 24. The Privy Council having deliberated upon the case of Mr. Fannin, had determined that he should be executed.

The signers in his favor were said not to be numerous. There had been great fires in Edinburgh of late.

The damage was very considerable. The buildings (many of them of six stories) comprised in a space of 200 yards were consumed. Three hundred families were deprived of their homes and property. The fires commenced on the 13th November. Accounts from Constantinople dated Oct. 21, represent that city as being in great consternation in consequence of a Greek Fleet being at the mouth of the Dardanelles, blockading the entrance, and intercepting the supply of corn and provisions.

Madame de Surville, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, and her daughter, have been for some time at Frankfurt, Maine, from whence they propose to go to Rome.

The King of Prussia has married the young Countess of Hardeck, the Princess Leignitz, 25 years of age, who is said to be very handsome. Her parents reside at Dresden. One of her brothers is in the military service of Austria—her uncle, Count Charles de Hardeck, is a doctor of medicine in Vienna. The new bride will go by the title of Princess de Leignitz. This marriage is made with the left hand. [It is so described in Germany, from the marriage of a Prince or Lord with a woman of an inferior rank, being marked by giving to her the left hand instead of the right.]

The Princess and King are both expressing themselves to quiet the differences between the Lutherans and Calvinists, and it is said they have already had some success.

A joint stock company was contemplated at Glasgow for the purpose of making and maintaining a railway for the convenience of passengers and goods, in carriages propelled by steam or gas engines, from Glasgow to Edinburgh, Leith, Paisley, and Johnson: capital to be £50,000 sterling. A prospectus was also in circulation for forming a Joint Stock Loan Company. The business of the loan turn in England; had made the speculators turn to Scotland as a new field of enterprise. Surveys had been made, and several new veins of ore discovered in Galloway. At a late meeting for the establishment of a new Academy, where Sir Walter Scott presided, the baronet, speaking of the disinterested views of founders of schools, compared them to a torch in the hand of a dead man, which imparts light to others while it affords none to the bearer. Great improvements were going on in the vicinity of the Parliament House, at Edinburgh, under the

authority of government. All weights and measures used in Scotland, are to be equalized on the first of May next, in virtue of an act of parliament, to establish a uniform system throughout the kingdom.

A Greenock paper contains an article from the Dublin Evening Mail, which states that it was reported that the Marquis Wellesley was about to be recalled from the government of that country. Expectations were entertained among the Catholics of Ireland, that at the opening of the next session of parliament, the king would recommend some measures for their relief of a more effectual nature than had yet been suggested. Mr. Canning's late visit to Ireland is supposed to have been connected with this subject. The Catholic association amount in numbers to upwards of two thousand.

On Sunday, the 15th of November, the Ordinary of Newgate, performed divine service in the Chapel, to the prisoners condemned to death. One female was dreadfully affected—her shrieks were loud and awful, and continued for a long time. Mr. Fannin, who covered his face with his hands, and appeared overwhelmed with affliction.

The difficulties between the workmen and the proprietors of the cotton works at Glasgow have not terminated, and the Journal says there is but little prospect of any agreement. The colliers who were so successful in their combination, have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Letters from Gibraltar, of November 30, state that the French are to occupy Cadiz with 10,000 men.

In a gale at London, Nov. 23, the big ship Columbus, from Quebec, broke from her moorings, but was brought up without damage.

Advices from Cape Coast Castle are of the 7th of September, at which time all was quiet. The British garrison had suffered much by sickness. The Ashantees had disappeared; and a report prevailed at Accra, on the 4th of September, that their King (Ashanteh) had been killed, and his capital and territory plundered by the Danquiras. The British ship Victor had captured a Spanish slave schooner with 270 slaves in the Bite of Benard.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople: "The Captain Pacha has disappeared, without doubt forever, from the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. Of a superb fleet of 120 armed vessels or transports, only 30 have returned to the Hellespont, and these are so perforated with bullets, that the wrecks of some of those left behind may be easily imagined. Perhaps by this time they have been burned by the intrepid Canaris, who has sworn to set fire to them under the very cannon of the Dardanelles. The discomfiture of the Captain Pacha took place at Mitylene. At the moment when his fleet was passing along the canal which leads to the anchorage, the Greek armed vessels entered pell-mell with him, and by this manoeuvre neutralized the fire of the Turkish batteries, which could not fire upon the ill-fated vessels without endangering their own. In this state of confusion the fire-ships hooked to themselves all the Ottoman vessels which they could reach, and the confusion was so terrible, that it was visible to an immense distance at sea. It is rumoured upon good authority, that the Turks lost 12,000 men in the Samos attack, which preceded that of Mitylene."

The Greek committee in London have been very anxious to obtain a few of Mr. Perkins' steam cannons, for the purpose of enabling the Greeks to master the supremacy of the sea, and the other fortresses in Greece, which are held by the Turks; but that they were prevented from obtaining them by a treaty between Mr. Perkins and the ministry, for the exclusive right to these tremendous engines of destruction.

A mercantile house at Hull imported bones for manure, in the course of last year to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

A good deal of confusion lately took place in London, from the following circumstance. An Irishman who had lately come over, was employed by a respectable banking house as a porter. The banking house undergoing some repairs, this man was stationed to direct customers which entrance to take to the bank. At 5 o'clock, the business of the bank, closed for the day. A few minutes after, a gentleman made his appearance, and was told by the porter, the bank had stopped, meaning, it was closed. The gentleman circulated the words of the porter, which produced a panic in the city, and next morning, the bank was surrounded by people.

A Paris paper, of the 24th of November, contains the following mysterious occurrence, which is said to have taken place in the environs of that city:—"A person exercising public functions, having been appointed guardian to a young lady, was unfaithful to his trust, and in order to conceal his delinquency, contemplated an union between his son and his ward. The latter constantly refused, on account of a secret attachment to another young man. The guardian was the more mortified at the result, as the time appointed for his surrendering his accounts. He came to Paris with his son, leaving in the country his daughter, of the same age as his ward; but suddenly returned home, where he arrived very late. A single servant knew of the return of his master. The ward was going to bed, when she heard a noise in the garden under her windows. Upon listening, she heard heavy dead blows, which filled her with alarm, and she went to the chamber of her companion, saying that she was come to sleep with her. The latter ridiculed her for cowardice, and in order to prove that there was no danger, offered to exchange beds for the night—the offer was accepted—the grave destined for the victim was finished; for it was the digging of this that the ward heard. The assassins entered the chamber where they imagined they should find their prey. They were armed, not with a dagger, but with a mask of softened pitch, which they applied to the face of the sleeping girl, and when assured that she was dead, transported her to the garden and buried her. The agitation of the father and son was extreme on the following morning, when they saw the ward, whom they supposed to be murdered, come in to breakfast. The latter being filled with fear, ran to seek her friend, and not finding her, went out and informed the magistrates, who ordered the murderers to be apprehended. The affair is now in a course of investigation."

MEXICO.—Address of his Excellency, Gaudalope Victoria, President of the United States of Mexico, to the Sovereign Constituent Congress General, upon taking the oath required by the 101st article of the Federal Constitution.

Sir,—I this day approach the sanctuary of the laws, guided by a holy and religious respect for the will of my fellow citizens. I am irresolute, fearing for the interests of my country, and impressed with the many obligations I owe her; considering that the least deserving Mexican is called to the first and most important public charge of a great, illustrious and generous people. I had the happiness of seeing liberty established—of seeing the ultimate success and redemption of my country. Long since have I had in view the illustrious patriots who, with their blood, their talents, and their sufferings, broke the chain of three centuries, thereby bringing into existence a heroic nation, and leaving to posterity their name, and their example. These men ever followed the path of virtue—they were ever the objects of my veneration and regard, and I considered them entitled to justice and gratitude to preside over the Republic. Far from depreciat-

ing the character of these heroes, whose great services secured them the love of their country, I did justice to their merit, and admired their talents, so well calculated for administration. Obeying as I always have until now, the voice of the law, which comes from the representatives of a free nation, I was ready to suffer even death in defence of the virtuous Mexican people by their votes and hearts. If the remembrance of the unalterable constancy with which I always maintained our national dignity, is pleasing, also of the sacrifices (small indeed) which I made in the best of causes, I will say, that my most ardent wish always has been to mark my character and political faith, with submission to the supreme authority, firm adherence to just principles, and deference to the public voice. A strict obedience, proceeding from my sense of duty, makes me accept an office, which the laws forbid me to refuse. This sacred investiture of power should have been to someone more experienced subject, who would have consumed the great and immortal work of our wisdom. I cannot express my gratitude toward the United States of Mexico; I have been meditating it ever since the hour in which I was informed, that by the spontaneous suffrage of my fellow citizens, the great weight of public administration rested upon my weak shoulders. Thus situated I have invoked the protection of the Eternal and Sovereign Dispenser of all good; that He might heap his blessings upon the great nation that has honored me with its confidence; that He might lead me towards its aggrandisement through the paths of justice. Fathers of our country! depositories of the public favor! such are my sentiments in your august presence. The oath which I shall this day pronounce, will ever be renewed before God, before man and posterity. However, I will represent to all my fellow citizens, that the baroque of our state has to encounter a heavy and tempestuous sea—that the vigilance and strength of the pilot cannot overcome the fury of the winds, but that his hand is not sound, and darkness not yet entirely removed from our northern star—Dangers are numerous, our circumstances precarious, and nothing but the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the nation, aided by the Ruler of our destinies, can pilot our barque to the port of happiness. The great constitutional chart, the anchor of our hopes, defends the powers and guides the auxiliaries of government. The effects of the administration which this day begins, will be attributed to the wisdom of the sovereign constituent congress of Mexico, and the politics of the future chamber of representatives—to the skill and prudence of the honorable members of congress—finally, to the enlightened government and authorities. For my part, I will always respect right, and see duty fulfilled. Our holy religion will neither wear the mournful garb of superstition, nor shall she be exposed to licentiousness. *Independence shall be sealed with my blood, and Liberty lost but with my life.* The union between all the inhabitants of the republic, will be firm and unbreakable—persons and property shall be sacred—and thus will public confidence be established. The form of federal government adopted by the nation, must be maintained with all the rigor of the laws. The nation shall be enlightened, and sound morals diffused throughout our territory: its strongest support shall be the liberty of the press. My care and vigilance shall be directed towards the organization and discipline of the army, and due regard for the soldiers of the state—objects which are as interesting as independence itself. The Mexican flag shall float on the ocean, and over our shores. Friendly relations with foreign powers will be cultivated, and with the attention required by our new political existence, and by the good name of the Mexican states. Nor shall any means of prosperity and greatness be neglected. As your representative, my inexperience will probably be the cause of many errors; but never, never, shall they be intentional; I, therefore, beg your indulgence. Such are the dictates of my heart—such my principles. May I perish, a thousand times over, if ever I deviate from them, or blast the hopes of my country.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.
(Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.)

On Christmas afternoon, the scholars attached to the Episcopal Sunday Schools assembled in Saint James' Church, on which occasion, the hymns were read by Rev. Mr. Boyd, and an address delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ives. The Children, 1200 in number, filled all the pews on the ground floor. The galleries were occupied by their parents, and other interested spectators.

The Supreme Court on Monday set aside the sentence, delivered sometime since in the Court of Common Pleas of this district, sentencing a common scold to be ducked in a cucking stool. The opinion, which occupied an hour in the delivery, was delivered by Judge Duncan.

The students in our University, have adopted a uniform dress. It is a grey frock coat, ornamented by black trimmings and has a neat appearance.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company intend plunging up the sides of the Canal in the neighborhood of Reading for the space of three miles.

The City of Philadelphia in the year 1800 had a population of 41,220 in 1820, of 63,513, and is now calculated to have one of 64,000. Add to this the number of inhabitants in the built parts of the districts surrounding the city proper 40,000, and the whole amounts to 104,000.

On Sunday morning last, a ship which had anchored off Timber-Creek in the morning, five miles below Philadelphia, filled with water, and Benjamin Williams, Captain, and Elisha Oldcraft, perished on the occasion.

One of the buildings at the Nitre Hall Powder Works, between five and six miles from the city, was blown up on Saturday last. No lives were lost, the workmen having fortunately left the building a few minutes before the accident occurred.

An Act of Assembly passed in 1769, and still in force, imposes a penalty of twenty shillings on those who throw ashes into the street.

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Philadelphia Bank are in circulation.

The ship of the line building at this port is said to be an improved plan, having her stern made round, and planked in a similar manner to the bow, which adds greatly to the strength of the ship, and gives her a decided advantage in battle over ships with a squared stern. She will be rated at 120 guns, but it is supposed will mount 150.

A company in Norfolk, Virginia, proposes to remove a line of the old British magazines, in the spring, direct from that place to Philadelphia; the land route about 45 miles, through a part of the state of Delaware. The trip can be performed in thirty two hours, less than half the time it takes to come by way of Baltimore.

On Friday afternoon of last week, as the carriage of Geoffrey Hago, Esq., was proceeding down Walnut street, the horses took fright and becoming ungovernable ran violently against a dray—the carriage was overturned and made a complete wreck. Mr. Hago was slightly hurt, but the driver, we learn, was much injured.

A number of gentlemen last week made a bet of an oyster supper, that no gentleman in company, could run five hundred yards before one of the company could eat a water cracker. The distance was run by a young man, of the Northern Liberties, Thomas C. Swain, in one minute and 15 seconds, equalling in before

the cracker was eat. It is believed to be the fastest running on record in any country. A cooper's shop, in Fifth Street, near Green, was destroyed by fire early on Wednesday morning.

A letter from Helvoet, of the 13th Nov. says, four of the crew of the Montequio, of Philadelphia, lately lost, were landed that day, and it was expected the remainder would be saved.

The county commissioners have appointed James S. Huber, Esq., the county treasurer. The drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 14th Class, took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the following numbers were drawn, viz. 47, 4, 29, 8, 54, 33, 32, 30.

The Emerald, an excellent weekly miscellany, published in New-York, and the Globe, a similar paper, published simultaneously in New-York and Philadelphia, have been united under the title of the "Globe and Emerald."

A considerable number of persons have recently been fined at the Mayor's Office five dollars each, for breach of the City Ordinance, by discharging fire arms in the streets, or permitting their discharge from houses or enclosures, within the city, on the evening of the old year, or the morning of the new.

Two men on their way from Washington to Alexandria, on foot, on Saturday night last, while in state of intoxication, were overtaken by the severe snow storm, one of them perished, the other saved himself by crawling into a hay stack.

HENRY NEWTON, Esq., has been recognized by the President of the United States, as British consul for the states of North and South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed a law for dividing the state into six districts for the election of members of Congress, one member to each district. The former practice in that state, has been to elect by general ticket.

A stage from Boston for Concord, N. H., was overturned near Charlestown, and precipitated over a bank of eight or ten feet perpendicular height. The carriage was literally dashed to pieces, but the passengers escaped unhurt.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, and sloop of war Cayne, sailed from Gibraltar on the first of Dec. for Tunis.

A fire broke out in Quebec on the 17th inst., by which several valuable houses, situated in St. Lewis street, near the Court House, were destroyed.

The Syracuse Republican says, that "the Silver Lake Bank, in that place, has again commenced operations, and now redoubles its bills at par."

The American brig Nancy, of New York, (Capt. Sumner), which was taken last spring by the Royalists, at a port near Callao in the Pacific, suspected of being the property of the Patriots, has been tried by General Rodol and released.

The Ship General Carrington, of Providence, R. I. had been taken (in July) by a privateer at Quilca, and accused of having sold powder and arms at Cuzco. She, it was thought, would be condemned.

The Trenton Bank on the 1st inst. declared a dividend for the last six months of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, payable after the 14th inst.

The project of sheathing vessels with leather has failed. It is found that barnacles adhere to the leather to an astonishing degree, and thus impede the passage of the vessel through the water.

Mr. Gardner has sold the New York Patriot to Mr. Thomas Snowden, publisher of the National Advocate. The Patriot will be discontinued.

At Yarmouth, the watchmen cry the state of the wind during the night—"North-east is the wind!" and so on.

On Thursday morning, the 23d ult. a little dwelling in Washington, Pa. was consumed by fire, and Francis Henry, an old revolutionary pensioner, and his wife, the only residents in the house, were burnt to death.

General Greene stated that "at the Battle of Batavia Springs, hundreds of my men were as naked as the trees were born. Poverty will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many brave men who carried death into the enemy's ranks, at the Entw, were galled by their cartouch-boxes, while a folded rag or tuft of moss protected their shoulders from sustaining the same injury from the musket."

Whiskey is now selling at 19 cents per gallon in the Baltimore Market.

The Cheraw (S. C.) papers mention that the Pee Dee River, in South Carolina, rose on the 19th inst. 45 feet above its ordinary height, owing, it is supposed, to the melting of the snow on the mountains—some damage was sustained by the planters in its course.

An unsuccessful attempt (says the Raleigh, N. C. Register of the 24th ult.) was made on Tuesday night, by the prisoners confined in the jail of that city, to effect their escape. They rushed by the jailor, when he opened the inner door, but could not get farther than the passage, he having taken the precaution, when he entered, to lock the street door.

We learn by the Staunton (Va.) Spectator, that the Putrid sore throat is prevailing in that neighborhood to an alarming extent. Its fatal effects have been chiefly confined to children—but among that lovely part of our race its malignity is truly appalling.

One of the Professors at West Point, has calculated that the annual diminution of expense in transportation between the Lakes and the Ocean, consequent to the construction of our Canals, amounts to the saving of the value of 272,400 days work of men, with 2,088,400 days work of horses.

Between the beginning of March, and middle of June, 12,000 persons died of a plague at Calcutta.

On the 10th ult. as Mr. William Bowpe, of Long Island, was returning from Flushing, to his residence, the horses took fright and ran away. The wagon coming in contact with a post, Mr. B. was thrown from the wagon, and so much injured that he survived but a few hours.

The great grand daughter of Daniel De Roe, author of Robinson Crusoe, is at present a supplicant for public charity.

It is said that the Hon. Joel R. Pointsett, will be appointed by President Monroe, (before he goes out of office) Minister to Mexico, in the room of Ninian Edwards.

Rachel Williams, a girl 17 years of age, has been sentenced to the State Prison for fourteen years, for attempting to poison Mr. Schuyler, of Watervliet, New-York.

In consequence of some difficulties between the Post Office and Custom House at Halifax, masters of vessels refuse to carry letters and papers from the United States, as well as from other places. The injury to merchants is very great.

Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty persons in England, petitioned the king for the pardon of Henry Fannin.

A great day's work.—On the 3d inst. Quatus Kingsley, a blacksmith, in Northampton, Mass. with a hand to blow and strike, made two hundred and four horse shoes in eleven hours and forty minutes.

A young woman, named Polly Green, was lately murdered in Perry township, Ohio. She was found in a pond near her father's dwelling. No clue had been discovered of the murderer.

The schr. Mark Time, Bagley, of Norfolk, from Charleston, bound to Elizabeth City, N. C. laden with salt, went ashore on the 20th ult. on Ocracoke Bar—crew saved; vessel and cargo lost.

A Mr. Law, of N. E. township, Erie county, Pa. having invited a Mr. Alm. Fuller to sup with him, demanded of him afterwards

two shillings for his supper, which being treated as a jest by Fuller, he immediately received one or two blows from Law, which killed him. Law gave himself up to justice.

A La Fayette Christmas Cake was made in New-York, containing 63 pounds of flour, 270 pounds of currants, 750 eggs, besides citron, &c. and weighing altogether 530 pounds.

The Legislature of Georgia have made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to defray the expense of surveys, &c. preparatory to commencing such works of Internal Improvement as a future Legislature may deem advisable.

A fellow in Boston was brought up to the police for stealing the key of the Gaol.

The Legislature of South Carolina have adjourned. The resolutions indicating a disposition to put the state in array against the general government, both in relation to the colored population and internal improvement, were happily lost between the two houses.

A mad dog was shot last week in Chatham street, N. Y. The animal bit a small child previous to his being killed.

In August last, the second daughter of the Emperor of Brazil was baptized by the name of—Donna Francisca-Carolina-Joanna-Charlotte-Leopoldina of the Angeli, Romana-Xavier de Paula-Michaela-Gabriella-Rufella-Gonzaga.

The Salem Steam Mill and Banking Company, at Salem, N. J. has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on the 10th inst.

A new Court has been established in New Hampshire called the State Court of Common Pleas. Salaries, Justice \$1,200; Associate Justices \$1000 per annum.

An alteration took place in Loudoun county, Va. some days since, between Capt. Beatty and Dennis McCarthy, both of that county, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Beatty in several places, so severely that he died in a short time. They were brothers-in-law, and both men of families.—McCarthy fled, but was apprehended near Alexandria last week, and conveyed back to Loudoun county.

The Brig De Witt Clinton, Capt. Barstow, for Port au Prince, has sailed from New-York, with upwards of 100 emigrants, and 10 cabin passengers. Among the latter were Peter Barker, Esq., and the Rev. Peter Williams, Agents of the Society for promoting the emigration of free persons of color to Hayti, and sent out by the Society to that government, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of the Missionary Society of New York.

Major General Winfield E. Scott has arrived in Washington. General Scott has been, says the Journal, for some time past, at West Point, as President of the board of officers, convened at that post, for the purpose of revising the book of field exercise and manoeuvres during the late war, and to correct and enlarge the military rules and regulations of the army of the United States.

On Saturday last, the 1st of January, according to laudable usage, the doors of the Mansion of the President of the United States were thrown open to his friends, who crowded thither to pay him the compliments of the Season, and receive his good wishes in return. Though the day was exceedingly unpropitious, the number of visitors on this occasion was unusually large, and their reception cordial and welcome.

At a late supreme Court held at St. Louis, Missouri, it was decided that residence of a master with his slave in Illinois, with an intention of making that state his permanent place of abode, gives the slave his freedom, by virtue of the ordinance of 1787. This is an important decision, and will have a bearing on the interests of many of the inhabitants of Missouri.

The Westminster Review, a work of acknowledged ability, in speaking of some Traits in the United States of America, takes occasion to make the following observations, the truth of which will not be questioned. "America possesses a stronger hold than ever on the hopes and affections of those who desire improvement in the general condition of man.—America is the only country which has presented us with the spectacle of a people governed by a system of genuine representation; the spectacle not of a nominal, but an actual, republic, and of an entire democratic ascendancy."

John Zimmerman, who has been confined in the jail of Schuylkill county, for about a year, for murdering his daughter, and who has already had several periods stated for his execution, has received another respite of three months. Doctors Schwartz, Kline and Baum, the physicians appointed by the governor to examine him in regard to his alleged insanity, disagree in their report.

Falling Pigs.—It is ascertained by experiment that a saving of one half may be made in making corn meal into good thick mush instead of raw corn, as food for pigs. The result is thus stated: "The two pigs eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days. The two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty-four pounds in the same time."

We learn, says the Norfolk Beacon, from the supercargo of the schooner Rockswold, from Jeremie, (Hayti), that, at the time of sailing, about 6th inst. the coloured emigrants from the United States, were in good health and spirits, perfectly contented with their reception and the prospects presented to them by that government. A government vessel arrived at Jeremie from Port au Prince, on the 30th November, with eighty of these emigrants on board.

Carcass papers to the 15th Dec. contain intelligence from Bogota of the 6th October, confirming the account of the capture by the patriots of the Spanish ship of the line Asia, and other royalist vessels in the harbor of Callao; also the evacuation of Lima and its subsequent occupation by the Peruvians. No later information had been received of Bolivar's movements than the 27th August, at which period he was in the neighborhood of Huancayo, and was expected to enter on that day.

American Manufactures.—A piece of domestic broad cloth has been received at Washington, which is said to surpass any American cloth seen in that city, in softness of texture, and elegance of finish. It was manufactured by Messrs. Well & Co. of Steubenville, Ohio, and is entirely of American Wool. The manufacturers have procured the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington to exhibit their manufactures.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned on Wednesday.—Both the Canal Bills have passed, and become laws. The Morris, with a bank to the back of it, and the Delaware and Haritan to pay \$100,000 for its charter. Private companies are to construct both with reservations of a certain amount of shares to be subscribed or not, at the future option of the State.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.—The number of Deaths in Baltimore during the year 1823 was 2108; during 1824, it was 1468, shewing a decrease of 640. The deaths by consumption were in 1823, two hundred and thirty-six, in 1824, one hundred and eighty-eight.

By bilious fever, 137 in 1823; 62 in 1824. By typhus fever, 148 in 1823; 111 in 1824. By measles, 175 in 1823; 111 in 1824. Cholera infantum 233 in 1823, 90 in 1824.

We have seen with surprise, says the Standard, (Pa.) Gazette, an article in one of the Lancaster Banks, had forged to the amount of 70,000 dollars. There is no truth in this story. A person who was a director in one of the banks unfortunately failed, but the banks sustained a very trifling loss.

From the annual report of the Comptroller it appears that the total amount of the New York City debt is \$1,324,300—payable to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund \$322,300—cash, \$55,927 03—making, \$378,227 03; which being deducted from above mentioned debt, leaves a balance city debt on the 31st day of December of \$946,072 97, which is \$132,342 less than the amount due on the 31st Dec.

By the following letter, published in the Baltimore papers, it appears that the paid exhibition of American Manufactures, to be held in Washington City, in February next, and not only in that city, but in the noblest apartment of the capital.

COPY of a letter, dated Washington, Dec. 24. Sir,—The Manufacturers can have the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol, for a room, 90 feet diameter. Temporary canvas can be erected—the commissioner of public buildings will give every aid in power to have the room prepared for the exhibition. Rooms can also be had in the Rotunda, where goods and manufactures can be deposited until the day or days of exhibition, perhaps, would be advisable for some tradesmen to come on and superintend the preparation of the room, and take charge of the goods. Any further advice I can render, be given with pleasure.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, PETER LITTLE.

The Columbia, S. C. Gazette of the 10th of December, says, "that during the preceding week, the excessive rains have produced another overwhelming inundation in all adjacent streams. The Congaree river, on site Columbia,

